

Fiscal Note



Fiscal Services Division

SF 220 – Traffic Cameras Ban (LSB1140SV.1)

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Description

Senate File 220 prohibits the use of Automated Traffic Enforcement (ATE) devices by the Iowa Department of Transportation (DOT). Local authorities are prohibited from installing ATE devices without approving each location with an established self-certification process. The selfcertification process is described in the chart below.

Self-Certification Process for ATE Implementation Under SF 220

Adoption of Creation of a **Public** Public separate access to hearing on approving justification the use of report for report(s) location(s) ATE each ATE prior to public device(s) for ATE lacement device(s) specific to hearing each location Justification Report to Include:

- Data on existing conditions
- Vehicle accident history and comparisons
- Identification of safety issues
- Solutions implemented, and alternatives
- Discussion with other local authorities
- Rationale for placement of ATE device

Under Senate File 220, each ATE device must be internally calibrated daily, and externally calibrated monthly by a trained individual. Local authorities will be prohibited from imposing a civil penalty that exceeds the penalty established in Iowa Code section 805.8A for the same or similar violations. All revenues collected from ATEs by any local authority, minus necessary expenses, will be deposited into the local authority's road fund or public safety fund.

Senate File 220 also establishes an appeals process for citations issued from ATE devices, and a petition process for citizens under the local authority's jurisdiction to request removal of an ATE device. Each local authority operating an ATE device is required to file an annual report with the General Assembly on the effectiveness of the ATE device.

ATE devices operating on the primary road system must receive approval by the DOT, operate under the DOT's administrative rules, and be subject to annual review, modification, or removal requests by the DOT. Any ATE devices previously approved by the DOT in accordance with its rules will be allowed to continue to operate.

Background

Currently, eight cities and one county operate 79 speeding and red light ATEs. The total number of ATE devices includes both stationary and mobile units. In January 2014, the DOT adopted administrative rules under 761 IAC 144 that regulate the use of ATEs on the primary road system. In March 2015, the Department ordered several traffic cameras removed. Of the nine ordered removed, six remain in use awaiting rulings on several lawsuits filed against the DOT by cities. The DOT has also requested an additional three ATE devices be modified. ATE devices operating on secondary or city roads are not impacted by the DOT's existing administrative rules.

Assumptions

All existing ATE devices will cease operation on or before July 1, 2017, until the local
authorities complete the self-certification process for each location in which ATE devices are
deployed. Table 1 provides data on the number of ATE devices, base cost per violation,
vendor's share of revenues, and local authorities' share of revenues.

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Estimated Violations and Revenues from ATE Devices									
(As of Feb. 1, 2017)									
	Fiscal	Number of	Number of	Number of	Base Cost		Vendor	Local Authority	
City	Year	ATEs	Violations Issued	Violations Collected	per Violation		Revenue	Revenue	
Cedar Rapids	FY 2016	28	154,323	85,495	\$ 75	\$	2,081,622	\$ 4,447,377	
Council Bluffs	FY 2016	12	18,887	12,890	100		614,200	709,009	
Davenport	CY 2016	14	39,986	35,182	65		721,281	1,866,982	
Des Moines	FY 2016	9	81,577	57,755	65		1,540,945	2,507,338	
Fort Dodge	FY 2016	2	5,110	4,062	75		128,065	183,184	
Muscatine	CY 2016	9	13,322	12,247	75		330,669	759,268	
Polk County	FY 2016	2	6,888	6,780	65		198,560	282,192	
Sioux City	FY 2016	2	18,528	12,970	100		800,348	2,866,320	
Windsor Heights*	CY 2016	1	n/a*	1,209	65		26,909	45,560	
Totals		79	338,621	228,590		\$	6,442,599	\$13,667,230	
* Incomplete data due to change of vendor									
Source: Local authorities									

- The impact on the adoption of new ATE locations and the operation of existing ATEs is unknown. Additional regulations under Senate File 220 may slow future adoption and eliminate some existing ATE locations.
- Sioux City will decrease the base cost per citation for speed violations to comply with lowa Code section 805.8A.
- The DOT will continue to allow existing approved ATE devices on primary roadways, and maintain its current approval process for local authorities' requests to install additional devices on primary roads.
- Revenue generated from ATE devices will be deposited into accounts maintained by authorities for road funds or public safety. Table 2 provides data on the funds in which ATE revenues are currently deposited.

TABLE 2

Funds Receiving ATE Revenues					
<u>Authority</u>	ATE Revenue				
Cedar Rapids	General Fund				
Council Bluffs	General Fund				
Davenport	General Fund				
Des Moines	Police Operating Expenses				
Fort Dodge	Salary Expenses for Police Dept.				
Muscatine	Police Dept.				
Polk County	Public Safety Fund				
Sioux City	Public Safety Projects				
Windsor Heights	General Fund & Police Dept.				

Fiscal Impact

- The locations where ATE devices will be self-certified are unknown. Local authorities will see a decrease in revenue from any ATE location that does not follow the certification process. Refer to the totals in **Table 1** for revenue by local authority.
- Provided that Sioux City completes the certification process for each of its ATE locations, revenue will decrease by an estimated \$315,000 in FY 2018 to comply with lowering the base cost for speed violations.
- It is not known if existing ATE devices operating without approval from the DOT will be
 modified or removed under Senate File 220. Any discontinued operation or removal of
 devices from the primary road system may decrease revenue for Cedar Rapids, Des
 Moines, Muscatine, and Sioux City.
- There is no fiscal impact to the DOT. The Department will continue to fund the ATE approval and evaluation process though existing appropriations to the Highway Division.

Sources

Cedar Rapids City Manager's Office Council Bluffs Public Works Davenport Police Department Des Moines Government Relations Fort Dodge Police Department Muscatine Finance Department Polk County Sheriff's Department Sioux City Police Department Windsor Heights Police Department Department of Transportation

/s/ Holly M. Lyons
March 29, 2017

The fiscal note for this Bill was prepared pursuant to Joint Rule 17 and the Iowa Code. Data used in developing this fiscal note is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.